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MYCOLOGIA

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF FUNGI—X

William A. Murrill

All of the accompanying illustrations were drawn from specimens collected in the vicinity of Bronx Park. They are reproduced here natural size, but some of them, especially figures 5, 6, and 12, represent rather small forms of the species in question.

Hypholoma appendiculatum (Bull.) Quél.

Appendiculate Hypholoma

Plate 56. Figures 1 and 2. × 1

Pileus fleshy, fragile, thin, convex to expanded, cespitose or gregarious, 2–6 cm. broad; surface glabrous or whitish-pulverulent, rarely floccose-scaly, usually cracking with age, hygrophanous, varying in color from pale-yellowish to light-brown or dark honey-yellow, fading when old or dry; lamellae adnate, close, narrow, white or creamy-white to purplish-brown; spores ovoid, smooth, purplish-brown, $7 \times 4 \mu$; stipe slender, equal, hollow, white, glabrous below, pruinose at the apex, 5–7 cm. long, 4–6 mm. thick; veil white, delicate, evanescent, clinging to the margin of young plants as shred-like appendages.

This is everywhere recognized as one of the best and most dainty edible species. It is very widely distributed and grows in abundance throughout the season about dead wood or in soil rich in decayed wood. The two figures represent two color forms found growing together at the base of an elm.

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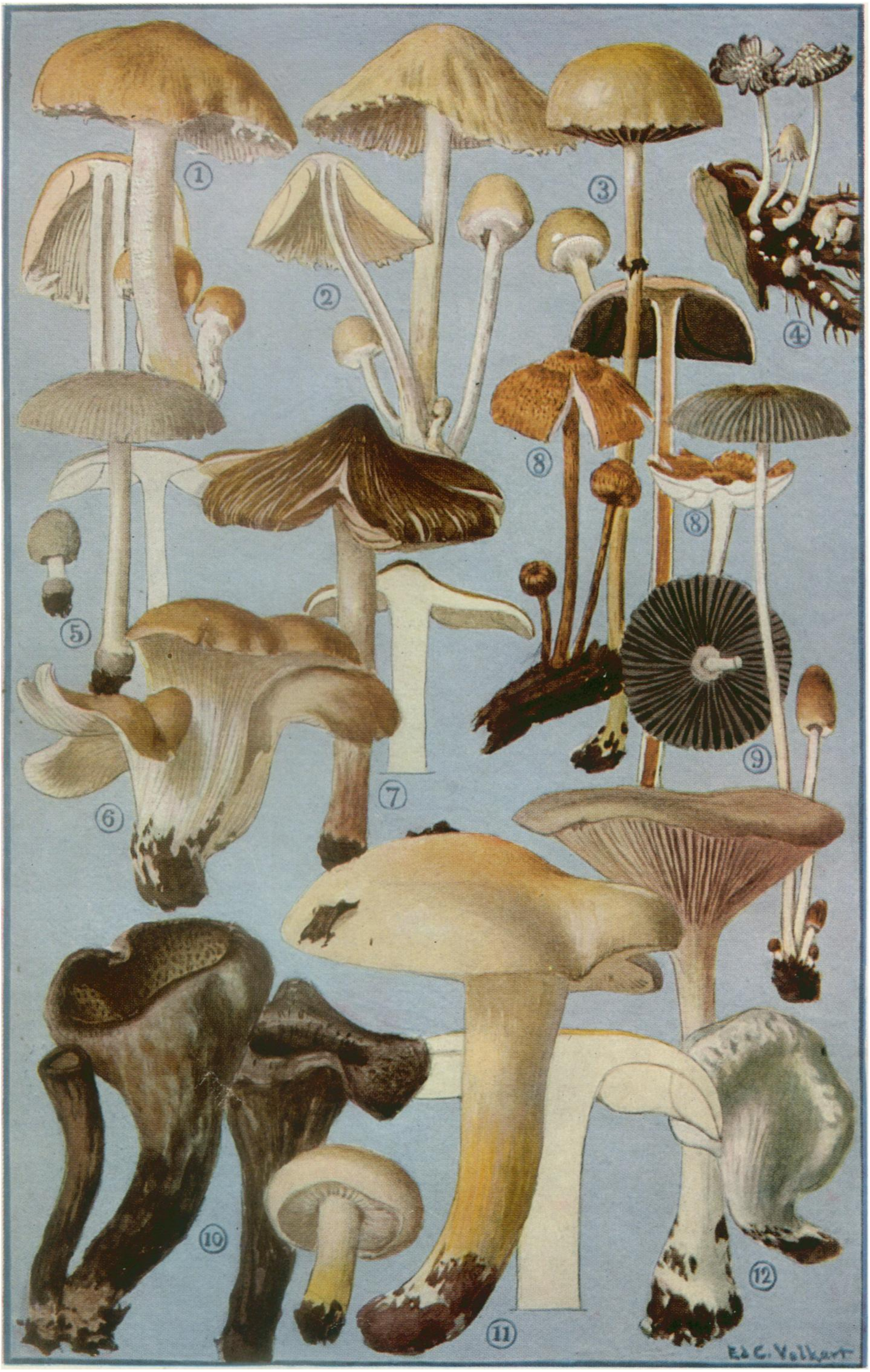

ILLUSTRATIONS OF FUNGI

Stropharia semiglobata (Batsch) Quél.

HEMISPHERIC STROPHARIA

PLATE 56. FIGURE 3. × 1

Pileus fleshy, subglobose to hemispheric, gregarious to subcespitose, 1–3 cm. broad; surface light-yellow, smooth, glabrous, very viscid when moist; lamellae adnate, broad, yellow, soon clouded with the ripening spores; spores ellipsoid, smooth, brownish-purple, $12–14 \times 7–9 \mu$; stipe slender, cylindric, light-yellow, smooth, viscid, 6–9 cm. long, 2–4 mm. thick; veil glutinous when moist, leaving an incomplete, superior ring.

Common and widely distributed but rarely abundant in manured fields or on dung in pastures throughout the growing season. Stevenson says it is considered poisonous, but later authors claim that it is edible, although its favorite habitat and its slimy character are objectionable to most persons. The name is exceedingly well chosen, as the shape of its cap is as near an exact hemisphere as one is able to find among living things.

Coprinus Brassicae Peck

CABBAGE COPRINUS

PLATE 56. FIGURE 4. × 1

Pileus membranous, conic or ovoid to oblong, at length expanding, the margin often recurving and splitting, closely gregarious or cespitose by crowding, about 7–10 mm. broad; surface white, squamulose, finely striate, becoming isabelline, with the scales showing in patches; lamellae adnexed, narrow, crowded, ferruginous-brown; spores broadly ellipsoid, almost subglobose, smooth, umbrinous under the microscope, $7 \times 5 \mu$; stipe slender, snow-white, smooth, glabrous, hollow, 1–2 cm. long, less than 1 mm. thick, except at the base; veil represented by a ring of delicate, powdery scales at the base of the stipe, which are similar to those on the pileus.

This species was first described by Dr. Peck from plants he collected on decaying cabbage stems at Menands, New York, in August, 1889. Last June it occurred in abundance on a pile of cornstalks in thin woods east of Bronx Park. The identity of the species was suggested by Professor L. H. Pennington, who was working upon the genus at the Garden a little later in the year.

Vaginata farinosa (Schw.) Murrill

MEALY AGARIC

PLATE 56. FIGURE 5. × 1

Pileus thin, nearly plane, 2–3 cm. broad; surface grayish to murinous, deeply striate on the margin, floccose-powdery, especially on the disk; lamellae free, white; spores subglobose to ovoid or ellipsoid, smoth, 6–7 μ; stipe cylindric, hollow or stuffed, white or gray, subbulbous, farinaceous, 4–7 cm. long, 3–6 mm. thick; volva floccose-powdery, evanescent.

This species was described from North Carolina as an *Amanita* and later placed in *Amanitopsis*. It is more common in Virginia and farther south than it is in New York, although occurring in open deciduous woods throughout the eastern United States. The plant is too small and scattered to be considered economically.

Pleurotus geogenius (DC.) Quél.

EARTH-LOVING PLEUROTUS

PLATE 56. FIGURE 6. × 1

Pileus fleshy, erect, fan-shaped or semi-infundibuliform, often divided nearly to the base, at other times wavy or lobed at the margin, which is at first incurved, 4–9 cm. broad; surface smoth, glabrous above, whitish-pruinose behind, avellaneous-isabelline to chestnut-brown, dry or viscid according to the weather; lamellae white, narrow, crowded, sometimes forked behind, decurrent to the base of the stipe or nearly so; spores subovoid, smooth, hyaline, $7–8 \times 3.5–4 \mu$; cystidia fusoid, hyaline, $60–70 \times 12–15 \mu$; stipe always lateral with a dorsal groove, short, white, pruinose, 1–3 cm. long, 5–15 mm. thick; flesh white, with farinaceous odor and taste.

For the last three seasons, this species has appeared in abundance on my lawn in the shadow of the house, and I have had the opportunity to study it very closely. On first comparing it in Europe with specimens of *P. geogenius,* it seemed very different, the European form being darker, thicker, and firmer, with longer and thicker stipe. Specimens collected last October, however, were much darker than usual, and others found later near Seattle, Washington, first by Mr. S. M. Zeller and afterwards by myself on two occasions, proved to be quite typical both in color and form. The spores and cystidia of the New York plant are slightly smaller than those of the European form. The pileus is very viscid in wet weather.

There is no reference, so far as I know, to the occurrence of this species in America. Its habitat for a *Pleurotus* is so peculiar that it would probably be referred to *Clitocybe* or some other genus. The New York specimens grew among the grass, in slight depressions between the clumps; the Washington specimens were found in bare ground out in the open; while in Europe the species often occurs in the woods.

Inocybe rimosa (Bull.) Quél.

CRACKED INOCYBE

PLATE 56. FIGURE 7. × 1

Pileus fleshy, thin, broadly conic or campanulate to expanded, obtuse or umbonate, 2.5–5 cm. broad; surface silky-fibrous, radiate-rimose, yellowish-brown; lamellae adnexed, pallid to tan or subferruginous; spores ovoid to ellipsoid, smooth, dull-ferruginous, 7–9 × 3.5–5 μ; cystidia very scarce, 60–65 × 15–18 μ; stipe equal, firm, solid, pruinose at the apex, subglobose below, pallid, slightly bulbous at the base, 2–5 cm. long, 4–6 mm. thick.

Very common throughout the northern hemisphere on the ground in woods, and usually recognizable by its very conspicuous radiate splitting. It is considered poisonous by Kobert. None of the species of the genus should be eaten, because some of them are poisonous and the distinctions are very difficult to make.

Collybidium zonatum (Peck) Murrill

ZONED COLLYBIDIUM

PLATE 56. FIGURE 8. × 1

Pileus thin, convex or nearly plane, umbilicate, much resembling a *Marasmius*, usually cespitose, 1–2.5 cm. broad; surface fibrillose-tomentose, tawny or ochraceous-tawny, sometimes marked with slightly darker zones; lamellae narrow, close, free, white or whitish, edges whitish-pulverulent; spores broadly ellipsoid, smooth, hyaline, 5–7 × 3–4 μ; stipe firm, equal, hollow, similar to the pileus in color and covering, 2.5–5 cm. long, 2 mm. thick.

Described by Peck as a *Collybia* from specimens collected at the base of an elm in Albany, New York, and afterwards found in several other eastern states on dead roots and buried twigs in partial shade. A smaller species very similar to this has also been described by Peck as *Collybia stipitaria.* They will both probably be referred to a division of *Marasmius* when that large genus is segregated.

Coprinus Spraguei Berk. & Curt.

SPRAGUE'S COPRINUS

PLATE 56. FIGURE 9. × 1

Pileus very thin, ovoid to campanulate-conic, at length expanded, somewhat depressed, 2–2.5 cm. broad; surface plicate, with striate margin, subtomentose, grayish, becoming avellaneous along the ridges and fumosous in the grooves, umbo glabrous, light-brown, avellaneous when old; lamellae free, few, narrow; spores ellipsoid, smooth, black, 8–9 × 4–5 μ; stipe white or light-brownish, smooth, glabrous, shining, hollow, surmounted by a disk at the apex to which the lamellae are attached, 5–7 cm. long, 1–2 mm. thick.

Common in the eastern United States in rich grassy or partially shaded places, either single or slightly clustered. It was first named from Sprague's collections in New England but has been known under several names in this country. Our New York plants agree well with the types at Kew.

Craterellus cornucopioides (L.) Pers.

HORN OF PLENTY. FAIRIES' LOVING CUP

PLATE 56. FIGURE 10. × 1

Pileus trumpet-shaped, thin, flexible, gregarious or cespitose, 5–10 cm. long, reaching 8 cm. broad at the top, margin erect to decurved and lobed; surface more or less scaly, blackish-brown; hymenium even or somewhat wrinkled, cinereous; spores ellipsoid, smooth, subhyaline, 12–17 × 7–8 μ; stipe very short or obsolete.

This species is exceedingly easy to recognize by its shape and color, and is considered very good for the table. It occurs during late summer and fall in open woods throughout a wide area of distribution in temperate regions.

Hygrophorus flavodiscus Frost

YELLOW-DISKED HYGROPHORUS

PLATE 56. FIGURE 11. × 1

Pileus fleshy, convex or nearly plane, 3–8 cm. broad; surface glabrous, very viscid, white with pale-yellow or reddish-yellow center; flesh white; lamellae adnate or decurrent, subdistant, white, slightly tinged with flesh-color at times, the interspaces sometimes venose; spores ellipsoid, smooth, hyaline, 6–7.5 × 4–5 μ; stipe subequal, solid, very viscid, white at the apex, white or yellowish below, 3–8 cm. long, 6–12 mm. thick.

A beautiful species, occurring in woods in autumn. Peck published it with Frost's name and notes in the 35th annual state report, the plant being represented at the time by specimens from Vermont and New York.

Pleuropus abortivus (Berk. & Curt.) Murrill

Clitopilus abortivus (Berk. & Curt.) Sacc.

ABORTIVE PLEUROPUS

PLATE 56. FIGURE 12. × 1

Pileus of developed form fleshy, firm, convex to nearly plane or slightly depressed, usually entire on the margin, gregarious or cespitose, 5–10 cm. broad, the sporophores very commonly represented by subglobose aborted masses of cellular tissue 3–6 cm. in diameter; surface of developed form dry, silky-tomentose, becoming glabrous, gray or grayish-brown; flesh white, with farinaceous odor and taste; lamellae adnate, close, thin, strongly decurrent, whitish or pale-grayish, changing to salmon-colored; spores angular, uninucleate, salmon-colored, 8.5–10 × 6–7.5 μ; stipe subequal, solid, slightly flocculose, longitudinally striate, concolorous or paler than the pileus, 3.5–8 cm. long, 5–12 mm. thick.

Common on rich earth or much decayed wood in woods during late summer and autumn, from Canada to Alabama and west to Wisconsin and Mexico. It was very abundant about New York last September. It is an excellent edible species both in its fully developed and aborted forms, the latter being gathered by the Indians for the market in some parts of Mexico.